Public Librar 4496 Much colder Friday. Three Straws

To Show How the Gale Blows The Bargain Winds blow lustily toward the When, and there's quite a breeze in the Men's Overcoat department during the

great invoice sale. These ideas show how prices have come Men's \$5 and \$6 GRAY MELTON OVERCOATS, \$2.78 Men's \$15, \$18 and \$20 Kersey, Beaver, Chinchilla, and Melton Overcoats—invoice selling price. \$10.85

At 2 P. M. To-Day

Limited number of Boys' \$10 Overcoats for \$2.37 each. They're displayed in our window.

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75 Cents

Full Quarts.

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ANOTHER BAD WOMAN

MORE THAN ONE BLACKMAILER IN

REV. C. O. BROWN'S FLOCK.

The San Francisco Preacher Tells

How a Scheming Sister Decoyed Him

to Her Room and Hugged Him.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1 .- Scandal is be-

ng added to scandal in the sensational de-

velopments of the accusations made by the

Rev. Charles O. Brown against Mrs. Mary

Davidson. The reverend gentleman declares

that he is no new victim of the wiles of

blackmailers. For the second time within

eighteen months he has been the mark of

to trap and persecute him. Nearly two

years ago, he declares, Mrs. M. A. Stock-

ton, a member of his own congregation, a

woman who assumed a Christian spirit and

won friends in the church, planned on him

a scheme of blackmail, which would have

succeeded were it not for the timely aid

which came to him from an unexpected

source. Some time after Dr. Brown met

Mrs. Stockton, he says, he received a mes-

sage from her. She was on a bed of ill-

ness, she wrote him, and asked him to

call to give that spiritual consolation which

in his vocation he must render. It was his

duty to go and he went. He had no more

than entered the room, he declares, than

Mrs. Stockton sprang toward him and

throwing her arms around him, kissed him.

He was dumfounded at the suddenness of

the attack, and horrifled at the offense of

the woman. Before he could release him-

self a confederate of Mrs. Stockton was in

the room, a smiling spectator of the scene.

trapped. He left the room as rapidly as

ossible. Distressed and excited, he de-

could not evade an understanding of the

woman's motive, but he says he did not

feel able to tell his congregation. He could

do no more than await developments and

strive to defeat the schemers' plans. With

his distressing meeting with Mrs. Stockton

his association with her, he says, ceased.

He had absolutely nothing more to do with her, and although she continued to attend

the First Congregational Church, he did

not care to assume the duty of exposing

ier. Although he could do nothing himself,

ne had friends who were active in his be-

half. Mrs. Stockton had a lawyer, and if

his sworn affidavit be the truth, Mrs.

Stockton was not only trapped in her game

on Dr. Brown, but in two others in which

she hoped to make large sums of money.

Mrs. Stockton is still a member of the First

Congregational Church, of which Dr. Brown

Further investigation into the case of

Mrs. Davidson brings to light the fact that

that she had an interesting career in which

she managed to get considerable money

from one person before she left the city

In 1890 and 1891 Mrs. Davidson was a mem-

at the Union Church, on Columbus avenue,

and later became a prominent member of

good profit, and made many friends among

alleged feligious work. Mrs. Stevens had

considerable money invested in bonds, and

when they were called in and paid, Mrs.

cash held by her friend, and persuaded

Mrs. Stevens to loan her \$2,800 on a note

at 4 per cent., to enable Mrs. Davidson to

note was payable in ten years. Soon after-

wards, wanting money she persuaded Mrs.

Stevens to loan \$2,000 more, also on a ten-

year note, but this time at 3 per cent. Mrs.

Davidson went to Chicago in 1893, and from

there to San Francisco. Her payments of

the interest on the notes, it is said, have

In connection with her dealings with Mrs

Stevens and appeals for remittances, she

has written very flowery letters. The fol-

"Of course I cannot be unmindful of my

bligations to dear Mrs. Stevens-how 1

would love to come in this afternoon and

in the market here, and new oranges, and

fresh flowers. The weather is cooler to-

day than usual, but like many of our days

in June way back East. Still I love the

East best, with its snow and cold winters,

pecause I love the people best there. There

is so much evil here, and excitement to dis-

tract the mind. I will enclose \$50, and, to

help may I prove my gratitude to the dear, loving friend, as well as to our Heavenly Father, who helped me in my hour of need.

hings as I once spoke of doing, I will end you more next month, and with God's

love, God knows, is in my heart for

bring some ripe strawberries, so plentiful

lowing is an abstract from one of them:

start in the dressmaking business.

been few and far between.

Davidson learned of the amount of ready

m was Mrs. Sarah G. Stevens, an old

Davidson did once live in Boston and

56 West Washington St.

Entrance Into Bates House Lobby.

and Domestic Groceries,

# The When

## BIG 4 ROUTE

# **INDIANAPOLIS**

Greensburg, North Vernon, Jeffersonville, Ind., - AND -

LOUISVILLE, KY.

No Change of Cars.

3 Trains in Each Direction Run as Follows: GOING SOUTH.

Arrive Greensburg... 5.20 am Arrive North Vernon 6.15 am Arrive Jeffersonville, 7.30 am 1.25 am 7.45 am GOING NORTH.

Leave Jefferson ville . 8.25 am Leave North Vernon. 9.35 am 10.20 am 11.30 am Trains of this line arrive at and depart from the Louisville Union Depot.

For tickets and full information call at Big Four Ticket Offices, Nos. 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson Place and Union Station.

H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

C., H. & D. RY

## BEST LINE TO Cincinnati, DAYTON, TOLEDO and DETROIT.

ARRIVE INDIANAPOLIS. 12:30 am; 9:15 am; 11:45 a. m; 3:35 pm; 7:25 pm; 10:5

For further information call at No. 2 West Washing-son street, Union Station or No. 134 South Illinois street. GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A. D. G. EDWARDS, G. P. A.

## MONON ROUTE Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway.

SHORTEST LINE TO THE WEST

Pullman Vestibule Train Service.

Trains leave daily at 11.50 noon and 12.35 night.

Arrive Chicago 5.30 p. m. and 7.40 a. m.

Leave Chicago daily 12.05 noon and 8.30 p. m.

Arrive Indianapolis 5.25 p. m. and 3.25 a. m.

Monon Accommodation (except Sunday) leaves 4.00 n.; arrives 11.20 a. m ago Sleeper at west end Union Station, ready at Detailed information at Union Station and 2 West ashington street. GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A. FRANK J. REED, G. P. A.

TEIGH BELLS, NOW SHOVELS KATES.

LILLY & STALNAKER, 64 E. Washington St

MAY RUN ON SUNDAY.

Operation of Street Cars Not a Violation of the Lord's Day Act.

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 1 .- A very im portant decision has been handed down in Osgood Hall by Judge Rose. Some time since the Ministerial Association of Hamilton took action against the street-car company for running cars on Sunday. Justice Rose's judgment was on all points in favor of the street-car company. He held that the running of cars was in no sense a violation of Lord's day act.

SWALLOWED BY BROOKLYN.

County of Kings Has Virtually Passed Out of Existence.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.-At midnight of Dec. 31 the limits of Brooklyn became coterminous with the county of Kings. The government of the two divisions merged and the county of Kings, for most purposes, passed out of existence. The legal title of the new corporation is the city of Brooklyn. Kings county had been in existence for 212 years. The legislative body of the county, the board of supervisors, is even extinct, the board of aldermen taking up its work. The county auditor's functions will be assumed by the city auditor. The county treasurer has been retained and will be known as "treasurer of the county of Kings and ex officio treasurer of the city of Brooklyn." The city treasurer's office is abolished. The office of the county clerk, register, surrogate sheriff and coroner are continued as coun-

isted over two hundred years-the Court of Sessions-died with the old year. That court had continued legislation given it in colonial times. It was presided over by the county judge and two justices of the peace, called "side judges." The new court will be simply "The County Court." t will sit in two divisions, be conducted by two judges and will exercise original furisdiction in both civil and criminal matto-day into the Supreme Court, its judges becoming Supreme Court justices. The court of Oyer and Terminer gave way to the new criminal division of the Supreme Court and the general term to the appellate division. All these changes have een wrought by the new Constitution and statutes passed in accordance with it.

Cincinnati's New Year's Gift. CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 1 .- Cincinnati received a New Year's gift of twelve square miles of territory to-day, increasing the area from twenty-four and one-half square miles to thirty-six and one-half, and increasing the population to 355,600. It also increases the tax duplicate \$11,000,000, which is about per cent. increase; it also increases the ns, which is likewise an increase of about per cent. The villages annexed are: Lin-wood, Avondale, Clifton, Westwood and five villages with an aggregate

to the means of His Grace, who will bless you for your kindness to me. "MRS. MARY A. DAVIDSON."

Colored People Will Have a National

EMANCIPATION DAY.

Celebration Next New Year's.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 1.-A large meeting of representative colored men of the South was held here to-night, with a view of fixing a day for the national celebration of the emancipation proclamation. Hon. John M. Langston, the leader of his race, in a spirited address favored Jan. 1. Prof. J. E. Knox, of Little Rock, and Prof. John R. Ruffin, of Memphis, also spoke in favor of that day. Resolutions were unanimously adopted making Jan. 1 the day of celebra-ting the negroes' gift of freedom. A com-mittee is to be appointed consisting of three representatives from each State and Territory, to select a place of meeting for the national emancipation celebration on Jan. 1, 1897. Prominent among those present at to-night's meeting were J. M. Hill and Isaiah Montgomery, of Mississippi; M. W. Gibbs, or Arkansas, and Hon. John M. Langston, of Virginia.

NEWSPAPER TRAIN WRECKED.

Engineer and Fireman Horribly Crushed and Burned in Colorado.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 1. - The Rocky Mountain News's special train on the Denver & Rio Grande railway was wrecked at Malta, four miles this side of Leadville, at 7:15 o'clock this morning. The engineer and fireman were killed. The train slowed down as it approached Malta station, but the rails being covered with ice and snow, the wheels slipped and the engine jumped the track, crashing into the depot. The baggage car was thrown upon a coal car on the siding and broke in two, but the coach remained on the track. Ralph Butler was in charge of the news car, and was assisted by Frank Kelly and a special Denver & Rio Grande express messenger named Harris, and none of them was injured. The engineer, I. B. Baker, and the fireman, H. Hartman, were horribly crushed and burned, and both died in a short time.

Company Formed to Work Extensive Deposits of Rich Ore.

GOLD IN VIRGINIA.

states that N. K. Fairbank, the millionaire lard refiner of Chicago, E. K. Willard and T. D. Hopper, bankers of New York; General T. M. Logan, of Richmond, Va., and others, have organized, at Rich- Britain persists in the present course." mond, the Piedmont Gold Belt Chartered Company, with a capital stock of \$2,000,000, for the purposet of developing, on a very extensive scale, large gold mining properties covering several thousand acres in Buckingham county, Virgina. Investigations of experts and analysis of the ores. it is claimed, show that the average of these ores gives a much better percentage of gold than either the South African or the Cripple Creek districts.

FIVE MEN BURNED.

Three Probably Fatally and Two Seriously injured by an Explosion.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Jan. 1.-Five men were badly burned, three of them probably fatally, by an explosion of gas in the Girard mine last night. Those who are likely to die from their burns are Samuel McDungel and Michael Yundea, miners, Joseph Encowski, labore. Superintendent Alex. Law and foreman Jenkins were seriously burned about the face, arms and body, but will recover. The bodies of the first named present a horrible appearance. The flesh was so terribly roasted that it dropped from their arms and faces. The explosion was caused by a naked lamp igniting the gas.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Governor Morton's Message Touches on the Venezuelan Question. ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 1.-Governor Levi P. Morton's second annual message was submitted to the Legislature on the convenscheming women who entered his sanctuary ing of that body to-day. In it, after a historical survey, the Governor touches on the pending controversy between the United States and Great Britain in the following paragraphs:

"The doctrine formulated by President Morroe, and which has since borne his name, has become so well established in American national policy that there is no room for doubt as to the opinion of our people concerning it. New York has a poplation nearly equal to that of the entire Union when Mr. Monroe became President. and our peculiar geographical position, the location within our borders of the American metropolis and the vast and complicated commercial interests of our State justify us in feeling an especial concern in the present unhappy agitation.

'Any disturbance of existing friendly rebetween the United States Great Britain cannot fail to have a serious effect. Because of the possible baleful conces of such disturbance. I deem myself justified in making this reference to the larger affairs of the Nation, in which we feel such a peculiar and vital interest. I cannot believe that the relations between our country and Great Britain will be ruptured or seriously impaired by the miscountry and Venezuela concerning the

their possessions in South America. "Arbitration affords a simple, humane and honorable method of determining national disputes, and it is scarcely conceivable at this period of the world's history that any great nation is willing to take the human life and the wanton destruction of property which would be the inevitable result of an armed conflict."

Hamilton Fish, Republican, was elected Speaker of the House, receiving 98 yotes to 46 cast for Stanchfield, Democrat. In the House Mr. O'Grady offered a resolution that arbitration should be resorted to in all international disputes, and that honorable means should be resorted to to avoid a rupture of the amicable relations between Great Britain and the United States. This was adopted unanimously. In the Senate a resolution of the same import was adopted, after an amendment indorsing President Cleveland's policy had been defested by a strict party vote. During the bate on the amendment Senator Elisworth said that there was no need to insert an amendment of that kind because the resolution, although not mentioning the President.

Gorman's Man Shelved. ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 1.-Both branches of the Legislature were organized to-day. and the Governor's message was read, after the Tremont Temple congregation. At that time she was peddling starch, and by her eloquence she sold a large stock with a made up. The slate fixed up at the caucus of the Republican members last night went through in the House, and ex-Congressman lady about eighty years of age, who became deeply interested in Mrs. Davidson and her Sydney E. Mudd was safely landed in the Speaker's chair. It was not so with the Democratic nominee for President of the Senate, however, for Senator John Walter Smith, of Worcester, who got all the votes at the Democratic senatorial caucus was unceremoniously set aside at the last moment, and Senator W. Cabell Bruce, of Baltimore, was elected in his stead. This is a crushing defeat for all the old-line politicians, as Senator Bruce is looked upon as a reformer of the first class, and every effort | with ten guns and many wagons. has been made by the regulars within his

party to prevent his election. Bay State Organization. BOSTON, Jan. 1 .- The State Legislature organized to-day with George Von L. Meyer, of Boston, as Speaker, and Capt. J. G. B. Adams, of Lynn, as sergeant-atarms of the House, and G. G. P. Lawrence, of North Adams, as President, and H. D. Coolidge, of Concord, as clerk of the Sen-

Harvard Chessmen Win. NEW YORK, Jan. 1 .- To-day the interollegiate chess tournament concluded, and came out victorious. To-day's Princeton, beat Price, ty-seven moves; Ryder, Harvard, beat Mur-Elmer, Princeton, after fifty moves. On the final record, Columbia won 8 and lost 4. Harvard won 8½ and lost 3½. Yale won 3½ A dispatch dated W

GERMANIA TRIES HER HAND AT TWISTING THE LION'S TAIL.

If Britain Doesn't Keep Out of the Transvaal the Kaiser May Give Boers More than Moral Support.

MISCHIEF DONE ALREADY

DR. JAMESON AND HIS FORCE SAID TO BE AT JOHANNESBURG.

Conflict Between the Invaders and Kruger's Army Expected To-Day, According to Pretoria Advices.

RUMORS OF AN UPRISING land.

REVOLT REPORTED AT THE CAPI TAL OF THE LITTLE REPUBLIC.

Secretary Chamberlain's Efforts Head Off the Invading Officer-Disavowal of His Precipitate Action.

LONDON, Jan. 2.-Affairs in South Africa Captain Jameson in marching into the the chartered South Africa Company. Transvaal with 700 men and has been disably now at Johannesburg, and serious trouble may ensue if fighting has resulted from BALTIMORE, Jan. 1.-A private dispatch | patch from Berlin received here yesterday | They recognize the fact that the invasion support to the Boers and has indicated that he "may take other measures if Great, that they have to pay the whole revenue dispatch from The Hague says: "The minister of the Transvaal republic left here this to make strong representations to the German government on the subject of the invasion of the Transvaal republic by forces of the British South Africa Company. Later in the day the Kolnische Zeitung, of Berlin, announced that Germany had addressed an official inquiry to England as to the steps the English government intended to take to restore the status quo in the Transvaal.

EFFORTS TO HEAD OFF JAMESON. The Secretary of State for the Colonies evidently realizes that the situation is grave. He has made the following statement: "Having learned on Monday evening that Dr. Jameson had entered the Ever country I have since been continuously engaged in an endeavor to avert the consequences of his extraordinary action. Sir Hercules Robinson has, by proclamation, publicly repudiated Dr. Jameson's act and has enjoined the British subjects to obey the law and remain quiet. Dr. Jameson and his officers have also been ordered to retire immediately. It is hoped that a collision will be averted; but Dr. Jameson has cut the wires as he advanced. The British agent at Johannesburg," Mr. Chamberlain continued, "is going forward to meet Dr. Jameson and to order him in the Queen's name to retire forthwith. I have called on the chartered company to repudiate Dr. Jameson's proceedings, of which the company says it is entirely ignorant. Mr. Cecil Rhodes, Premier of Cape Colony, bas stated that Dr. Jameson acted without his authority. As soon as he heard that he contemplated entering the Transvaal he

wires were cut." While no direct news has been received greed and bad faith. To-day it is Africa, from South Africa since Secretary Chamberlain sent his messages to the Cape Colony authorities, it is rumored that Dr. Jameson has arrived at Johannesburg. A cable dispatch received at Berlin from Pretoria says that a rising has occurred at Johannesburg. It is added that 300 more amed men belonging to the British chartered company crossed the frontier Tuesday evening and that President Kruger is determined to repel the "freebooters" by force of arms. A conflict between the Boers and Englishmen is expected to-morrow.

JAMESON'S REASONS. It is reported that Dr. Jameson wrote to Commandant Marice, who cautioned him to retire, as follows: "I have informed you that I intend to proceed with my original plans, which are not hostile against the people of the Transvaal. But we are here in reply to the invitation of the principal responsibility of the needless sacrifice of residents of the Rand, to assist them in their demands for justice and the ordinary rights of every citizen of a civilized state." It appears from this letter that Dr. Jameson was not induced to take the extraordinary step of invading a friendly country in time of peace by the fear for the life of women and children or a native uprising, but in order to support a political move-

ment which is in the nature of a constitutional agitation for a redress of grievances. W. P. Frazer, a member of the executive council of the National Union, the only member in London, discussing the sit intion in the Transvaal, said: "The most distinguished and influential mining men in the Rands are Americans, and they all feel that Africa is their home and are with the English in feeling the necessity for better

The Times, in an editorial tids morning, thinks that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's censure of Dr. Jameson for the invasion of the Transvaal, in the absence of the man who has undenlably rendered great and distinguished services to his country, is somewhat precipitate.

The Belfast Evening Telegraph publishes a private letter from Buluwayo, South Africa, dated Nov. 1, stating that there was talk there even at that time of the English seizing Transvaal, and that the chartered South Africa Company troops had gone south for that purpose under secret orders,

A dispatch from The Hague to the Times says that the Rotterdamsche Courant regards Dr. Jameson's action in the Transvaal as a most flagrant example of British arrogance. It admits that Holland can do nothing for the Boers, and fears that England will seize the opportunity to wipe out the stain of the Majubahill incident. It moving to the north, they left the Britons also expresses the hope that Germany will come to the rescue.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times says: "The crisis is clearly endangering the Anglo-German relations. Public opinion is excited and angry, and without doubt the government will interfere, because relations have gradually arisen between the Transvaal and Germany which have asdoch, Yaie, after fifty-three moves; South-ard, Harvard, beat Arnstein, Yale, after thirty-eight moves; Ross, Columbia, beat shape of a moral protectorate by Germany

A dispatch dated Wednesday from Cape-

letter from the British residents of Johannesburg, appealing for assistance to Dr. Jameson, the substance of which was cabled yesterday morning, and adds: "The advice to fold their hands and await the good pleasure of King Kruger, who is yearning to admit the Uitlander to the franchise, if only they will refrain from demanding it, is a joke which the lapse of years has deprived of its savor. The demand for the franchise is right and just, and the danger increases every day it is withheld. In Cape Colony, and we believe in the Orange Free State also, sympathy is felt for the Uitlanders. The latter cannot now recede, and their only danger is from themselves." The article bitterly attacks the mining millionaire, J. B. Robinson, and says: "At the supreme moment, when the last chance of peacefully obtaining their just rights hangs in the balance, and when the split between capital and labor is one thing that may enable President Kruger to continue snapping his fingers at the Uitlanders' claims, Mr. Robinson loyally as-

sists to foster the split.' The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says: "I have reason to doubt the correctness of the statement that President Kruger has offered Germany a protectorate over the Transvall. Such a step would imply a violation of conventions with Eng-

In its financial article the Times says: "The outcome of the crisis in the Transvaal is bound to be an improved administration there, and it therefore behooves holders of African shares to keep cool and not to throw them away in a panic. It is stated that President Kruger has telegraphed to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain pledging his government that the Boers shall temporarily adopt a passive attitude toward Dr. Jameson's force on its arrival feature of this arrangement between Mr.

Great Britain, through the Colonial Secrevowed by the British authorities, but the tary, has offered to arbitrate the trouble offer has come too late and that the most | President Kruger thought it wise to go The afternoon newspapers yesterday commay become involved in difficulty with | ment at great length on this fresh trouble Germany and The Hague, for a special dis- which the British government has to face. says it is stated at the German capital that of the Transvaal, although made on the Emperor William has promised his moral urgent request of thousands of Englishmen and others in the Transvaal, who complain An of the country, while being denied representation, is liable to give particular offense to Germany, whose friendship at this morning for Berlin in order, it is believed, | critical stage the Marquis of Salisbury is most anxious to cultivate.

Sentiment at Johannesburg.

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal.—German speculators have circulated a tion to President Kruger assuring him of loyal support, but only twenty signatures were obtained. This action has created an exceedingly bitter feeling against the Germans. At a mass-meeting of Australians here, the chairman proposed to raise mounted and foot companies. The attendance at the meeting sang "God Save the Queen" and the "Rule Britannia." Feeling has been greatly stirred by the appearance of a number of Boers riding about the streets. At the Standard Theater on Saturday night, during the peformance "Othello" to a crawded house, the band played a German volkslid. The music was drowned by a continuous torrent of groans, hootings and hissings. The band then played "God Save the Queen," and the audience rose and cheered vociferously till the last strain.

LONDON, Jan. 2.-The foregoing dispatch received here is undated, but it is presumed that it was sent on Sunday or Monday. There is no indication, however, that Dr. Jameson's action was publicly known when it was dispatched from Cape Town.

THE BRITISH DENOUNCED.

Comments of German Newspapers or the Invasion of the Transvaal. BERLIN, Jan. 1.-The news of the invasion of the Transvaal republic by an armed British force has created a decided sensaendeavored to stop him, but found that the | tion here. The Kreuz Zeitung, commenting on the news, says: "Everywhere the same

> yesterday it was South America." In discussing the invasion of the Transvaal by Dr. Jameson and the forces of the British South Africa Company, all newspapers here declare that his action constitutes a serious and unjustifiable breach of the peace against which Ger-

many must protest. The National Zeitung remarks that German interests demand the maintenance of the independence of the South African re- put is due to the extent of 56 per cent, to | the science of physical geography, he havpublic, and it expects that the government will vigorously defend and come to President Kruger's aid in case of necessity.

endangered German interests and at the same time those of our kinsmen, the Boers. It is impossible to protest too strongly is the son of a Scotch journalist, and was against this act of violence upon the part of educated for the medical profession, but the British."

## THE TRANSVAAL. One of the Richest Mineral Regions of

Africa-British Conspiracies.

Englishmen have long coveted possession of the Transvaal and its gold mines, other section of Africa. The Boers have long been aware of the British designs and are determined to maintain their dependence against the encroachments of foreigners. The British are numerous and influential in the country, and claim that they are being discriminated against by the Boer government. The Boers contend that they have every lawful title to the land, while the British protest that they have they should share its political privileges. government and a freer code of rining An eminent English writer asserted lately that "the land belonged to Great Britain until a radical government, with sense-

less haste and reckless pusillanimity, gave it over into the hands of its present owners." It is the general view of foreigners who have settled in that country, and of visitors who have written of it, that Great Britain has no tenable claim upon any part of the Transvaal. The Dutch were, inquestionably, the arst white men to penetrate to that part of Africa, and when they settled there the land was a bleak unattractive tract, that gave no promise of the limitless wealth beneath the soil. In behalf of the Boers, it is urged that not only the Transvaal but Cape Colony belongs to them, rather than to the British. The Boers emigrated from Holland i the seventeenth century and settled ful agricultural pursuits, and remained for more than a hundred years in undisturbed occupation. In the early part of the presin possession of their former abode. The evicted Boers camped for a time at the place where Kimberly, the great diamond center, now stands, and in Bechuanaland, too, but the British moved gradually after them. Crossing the Vaal river, the Boers made their new home in the then unexplored region which later came to be styled the Transvaal. There they resume

HEMMED IN ON ALL SIDES. Beyond the confines of the Transvaal there is no spot left to the Boer to which he may fly on still another "trek," or nayou, and begs to express itself, according and lost 8% and Princeton won 4 and lost 8, town to the Times strongly supports the tional migration. He is hemmed in on

Republik" (South African Republic.)

the life that had been interrupted at Cape Town, and established the "Zuid Afrikander

north by Matabeleland and Mashonaland, which passed from King Lobengula into the possession of the British East African Company. On the east are Zululand and Natal, where the British empire holds suzerainty. To the southeast lies the Orange Free State, separate and independent. 'To the south is Cape Colony, the great British possession, and on the west is Basuto where the native Kaffirs acknowledge allegiance to the British crown. Some English newspapers assert that Great Britain has no desire to molest the Boers, but that the question at issue is the desire of resident Englishmen to secure certain concessions under President Kruger's republic. Such concessions have

the different classes of industry and President Kruger, now serving his third term as chief magistrate of the republic, has indomitable force and rare intelligence. His popularity amounts almost to fanatical enthusiasm. Among the Boers he is known as "Oom Paul," and is styled their patron Washington, for whom those South African republicans manifest sentiments of reverence. They are as fervent admirers of the United States as they are bitter enemies of

been granted now and then, out the Boers declare that Englishmen are never con-

tented until they secure a monopoly in all

This is the second attempt of Englishmen to seize the Transvaal by insurrection since gold was discovered in the Witwatersrand listrict in 1987, the first attempt occurring in March, 1890, when President Kruger, who was visiting Johannesburg, was compelled to leave the city at 4 in the morning to escape a mob of British malcontents. The plans failed, the Boer government using prompt measures. British speculators and adventurers, headed by Barney Barnato, had gained practical possession of the entire gold fields, not only at Johannesburg, but at Klerksdorp and at Barberton, and demanded concessions from the government. One man wanted the exclusive right for electric lighting, another for a railroad. another for a street car line, still another for manufacturing the necessaries of life.

WANTED TO LYNCH KRUGER. The government, with the Boer shrewdness, granted the concessions to its adoutside of Johannesburg. An important herents. The Britons denounced the conduct of the government. Johannesburg had Chamberlain and President Kruger is that | grown, and a railroad was needed to conhave reached a critical stage. The act of all responsibility for hostility will rest with nect it with the coast. The government was petitioned to build it, but fearing a British invasion, refused. Then the newspapers, the majority of which were Eng-Captain and his armed force are proba- in the Transvaal, but it is feared that the lish, began to agitate for a revolution. The same afternoon a mass meeting was held in the grounds of the Wanderers' Athletic Club. A mob of 20,000 persons was present. The English speakers a railroad, and threatened violence if it was not forthcoming. President Kruger was greeted by a storm of jeers mingled with a few cheers from his adherents. He spoke in moderate tones, counseling against violence and promising any reforms that were needed-except a rail-Then he went to the house of a friend in

Church square. When darkness came the mob began a demonstration, tore the Transvaal flag from the staff and started to lynch the President. The police were pow-erless, but somebody said the President had returned to Pretoria, and the mob scattered. But the President granted permission for railroads to enter the republic Cecil Rhodes is too ambitious to be stayed by any question of morality in the further-

ing and attaining of his enas. He wishes to unite the Cape Colony, the Transvaal, Natal, the Orange Free State and the Native States of Africa lying south of the San Besi river into a great republic of which he shall be the head. He has the money and is backed by every Englishman and by many native-born whites, but it is doubtful whether he can succeed against has defeated England, not only in war, but in diplomacy. In the present struggle the Transvaal will

have the active support of all the foreign element except the British, of a great majortly of the native-born whites, of the Orange Free State, and of the thousands of natives, who cordially hate the English. The Dutch point particularly to the gold mines, the greater part of which are in the hands of the English. The Earl of Dunmore, in the January number of a London magazine, described the 10th of July of the present year as a red-letter day in the calendar of the Transvaal, because the chairman of the British Stock Exchange in Johannesburg was able to make an extraordinary announcement that the output of gold for the month of June, 1895, had reached the hitherto unprecedented amount of 200,941 ounces, representing in money a sum equivalent to £775,000 (\$3,875,000.) The quantity of gold mined in the Rand (the local name for the Witwatersrand gold reefs) long since exceeded the best records of California, Australia or any other of the great gold sections. During 1893 alone the shipment of gold amounted to \$27,590,000; and the Rand reefs are said to yield now over 25 per cent, of the total gold supply of the country. From 1887 until the first of this year 10,110,000 tons of ore have been extracted, yielding 6,514,584 ounces of gold, worth about \$17.50 an ounce, and having a gross value of \$110,000,000. The dividends paid during the same period amount in round figures to \$23,000,000, or 20 per cent. of the output. Last year there were milled 2.827,635 tons, yielding 2,024,162 ounces of gold, worth \$35,000,000. The dividends declared for the year amounted to \$7,050,000, or 20 per cent. of the output. The value of the output of the fifty producing mines on the first of last January was \$160,000,000. The output per year in ounces since gold was discovered in the Transvaal is as follows: 1887, 28,754; 1888, 240,296; 1889, 366,023; 1890, 479,302; 1891, 727,912; 1892, 1,150,519; 1893, 1,381,-128; 1894, 1,837,773; 1895, about 2,000,000. This means that the increase in the world's out-

Dr. Jameson, the Aggressor.

the Transvaal, is the administrator for the British South Africa Company's territories in Mashonaland and Matabeleland, He is the son of a Scotch journalist, and was just as he began to make his mark as a practitioner in Glasgow, he decided to go to South Africa, and in the early seventies he reached the diamond fields and soon acquired a high reputation and a remunerative practice in the treatment of the typhoid-malarial disease known as "camp for its mineral wealth is greater than any fever," which is very prevalent in the South African mining districts. In fact, Dr. Jamieson was so successful that he was on the point of returning to Scotland when he was persuaded by Mr. Cecil Rhodes, Premier of Cape Colony, to enter the service of the British South Africa Company, in which not only Mr. Rhodes but all his friends are understood to be largely interested. As administrator for the land owned by the British south Africa Company, Dr. Jameson has shown considerable executive ability, and has proved that he is not lacking the kind of strategic skill which contributed so much to its prosperity that has made more than one British chartered company acquire vast expanses of territory at little expense, although, in some stances, with considerable bloodshed and duplicity. When the British chartered company engaged in its little war against the unfortunate King Lobengula, of Matabeleland, Dr. Jameson was the prime mover in all the successful operations which first brought about the Matabele war and eventually the practical annexation of that vast territory of Great Britain.

ROBBED OF \$8,000.

Sheriff Held Up in His Office and County Funds Stolen.

ELLISVILLE, Miss., Jan. 1.-Last night when Sheriff B. E. Devail was leaving his office three masked men covered him with revolvers and told him to give up his life Cape Town, where they engaged in peace- or his money, that they preferred the money and demanded that he open the safe. The sheriff gave them the keys; they opened the safe and took about \$8,000 belonging to ent century, their first great trouble presented itself in the shape of a large English immigration. Little by little the Dutchmen were crowded out of Cape Town, and office door behind them. It was several hours after the robbery before a member of the sheriff's family went in search of him and found him locked in his office, the key being left in the door.

Beat and Robbed Him.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 1 .- Late last night three men assaulted Herman Robling. driver in a livery stable, and after beating him into insensibility took from his trung about \$1,000 in gold. They overlooked a package containing over \$11,000 in bonds and greenbacks which Rohling, though only a driver, had accumulated in his fifty years. To-day two of the three men were captured by the police. They were John Weber, formerly a driver employed with Rohling, and Peter Shannon, also a driver. Nearly half the money was recovered.

VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY INVESTI-GATORS NAMED BY CLEVELAND.

Justice Brewer, Judge Alvey, Andrew D. White Frederick R. Coudert and Daniel C. Gilman Appointed.

ALL ARE WELL-KNOWN MEN

TWO ARE REPUBLICANS, TWO DEM-

OCRATS AND ONE INDEPENDENT.

All Will Accept the Positions Tendered Them, and Will Begin Their

Duties as Soon as Practicable.

MUCH WORK IS TO BE DONE

BRITISH SIDE OF THE CASE LIKELY TO BE INDIRECTLY PRESENTED.

Spain Willing to Permit a Full Examination of All the Documents Relating to the Boundary Dispute.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 .- President Cleveland to-night announced the appointment of the Venezuelan boundary commission as

DAVID J. BREWER, of Kansas, assolate Justice of the United States Supreme RICHARD H. ALVEY, of Maryland, chief

trict of Columbia ANDREW D. WHITE, of New York. FREDERICK R. COUDERT, of New

justice of the Court of Appeals of the Dis-

DANIEL C. GILMAN, of Maryland. The commission is regarded here among those who had an opportunity to see the list of names after they were made public as a very satisfactory one, whose opinions and conclusions will be received by the American public with that confidence which the standing of the members of the commission in the public eye inspires.

Justice Brewer is a Republican in politics and about fifty-eight years of age. He is a graduate of Yale, and has spent considerable time in the practice of his profession in Kansas, where he filled a number of judicial offices. In 1884 he was appointed Circuit Court judge of the United States for the Eighth district, and was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court in December, 1889, by President Har-

Richard H. Alvey is a Democrat in polities and a man of marked legal ability. It was the great reputation he gained as a judge in the Maryland courts which led President Cleveland in the absence of political influence on Judge Alvey's part, to appoint him to the position of Chief Juntice of the Court of Appeals of this Dis-

trict. He is about sixty years of age. Andrew D. White is a Republican in politics. He is one of the best-known men of letters in this country, and perhaps in the world, is an author and historian, and has been the president of Cornell University. Mr. White was appointed minister to Russia by President Harrison, and this position he held through Harrison's administration and for a year or more during Mr.

Cleveland's administration. Frederick R. Coudert is a Democrat in politics and is one of the best-known members of the bar in New Coudert was one of the counsel for the United States on the Bering sea commission, and in that capacity made one of the most eloquent and effective speeches delivered in behalf of the American con-

The last named member of the commission, Daniel C. Gilman, president of Johns Hopkins University, is well known as an authority on international law. He was at one time president of the University of California, and later called to take up the work of the organization of the university of which he is now at the head. One of his principal acquisitions is the mastery of ing studied in Germany under a prominent instructor and in this country under Guyot. Dr. Jameson, the leader of the party of He is the author of a life of President Mon-The Vossische Zeitung says: "The action | British South Africa Company sympathizers, roe. Mr. Gilman has never figured promiis stated that he has no politics, but his proclivities are understood to be Republican. The two great parties, it will be seen, are equally represented on the commission with the fifth member having no outspoken

All of the above named persons will accept the places to which they have been appointed, and are expected to assemble in Washington as soon as practicable, with a view to their swearing in and entering upon their work. The appointments are made in compliance with a resolution of Congress passed at the request of President Cleveland, and the work of the commissioners will be to examine and collect evidence with a view to determining the true divisional line between Venezuela and British Guiana. The conclusions reached by the commission will be reported to the President for his information in connection with any further representations and communications that may be made by this government to Great Britain in connection with the boundary line dispute between the latter country and Venezuela.

NO NOTES EXCHANGED.

Olney Has Not Written to Salisbury Since the Latter's Answer. WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.-No communica-

tion or suggestion of any kind regarding the Venezuelan dispute has come to the United States from Great Britain since Lord Salisbury's answer to Secretary Olney, and the question stands entirely on the correspondence up to that time and the subsequent action of Congress. This disposes of sev-ral reports, including one that Queen Victo has addressed a personal communicatter similar in tone to the one sent. ince of Wales, expressing hope

wo English-speaking peoples would "o serious differences. Such direct communication would be according to the usage observed between the heads of nations, but in the present case her Majesty has given no expression on the subject. It is known, however, that President Cresno has sent a direct message to the executive branch of the United States.

Among officials and the representatives of the foreign powers interested it is said that no steps are contemplated for the present beyond the formation of the Veneguelan commission. Now that it has been appointed, the expectation is that the commission will convene very soon, select secretaries, translators, interpreters and executive offices, and determine on course of procedure. There is \$100,000 available for expenses under the act creating the